

V.—On *Doratopteryx* of Rogenhofer, a Genus of Moths allied to *Himantopterus*. By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

IN my recent description of a new genus—*Pedoptila*, allied to *Himantopterus*—I referred (pp. 340 and 342) to a moth from Zanzibar identified many years since by Herr A. Rogenhofer as a *Himantopterus*, of which, however, no description appeared to have been published.

Herr Rogenhofer has kindly forwarded to me a separate copy of a short paper, published last year in the 'Sitzungsberichten der k. k. zoolog.-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien' (vol. xxxiii.), in which a description of this moth appears, a new genus, *Doratopteryx*, being erected for its reception. Although, as I expected, this moth comes nearer to *Pedoptila* than to *Himantopterus*, it must stand as a distinct genus between these two.

Doratopteryx, as figured and described by Herr Rogenhofer, differs from *Pedoptila* as follows:—

<i>Doratopteryx.</i>	<i>Pedoptila.</i>
Expanse of wings 17 millim.	Expanse of wings 23 millim.
Secondaries 17 millim.	Secondaries 18½ millim.
Costal and subcostal veins of primaries well separated.	Costal and subcostal veins of primaries lying close together.
Subcostal branches separate at their origins.	Subcostal branches emitted from a short footstalk.
Lower radial and third median well separated at their origins.	Lower radial and third median from the same point.
Secondaries with two veins.	Secondaries with three veins.

These characters are all easily seen; but others are indicated which have rather a specific than a generic value, such as the form of the outer margin of the primaries, which in *Doratopteryx* is slightly sinuous (geschwungen), whereas in *Pedoptila* it is regularly arched, the slightly shorter inner margin of these wings in the former genus and the different coloration, the type of *Doratopteryx* having the wings smoky brown, with the basal area golden yellow, whereas *Pedoptila* is grey, with the base bright russet reddish.

One difference which appears in the two figures is due to an injury to the type of *Pedoptila*. In *Doratopteryx* the first subcostal branch forks into two towards the apex; this has, however, clearly been the case with *Pedoptila*, only the apical portion of both primaries in Mr. Swanzy's specimen is broken

away, so that only the commencement of the fork is visible on one side with the help of a lens.

I cannot at all agree with Herr Rogenhofer in his view that these genera should be placed near to *Procris*; the entire structure is, in my opinion, that of the Chalcosiidæ, and, indeed, we have an unnamed genus in the Museum, unfortunately without any indication of locality, which is distinctly intermediate between *Pedoptila* and *Agalope*, being almost of the form of the latter; but not at all widely differing from the former in neuration, excepting that there are several cross-veins (three on one side and four on the other) uniting the costal vein of primaries to the costal margin, and that the subcostal vein has the normal number (five) of branches.

Mr. M'Lachlan, who examined the type of *Himantopterus* and described its structure in the Belgian 'Entomological Annals' for 1877, kindly forwarded to me his very careful sketches; I, however, failed to note in his sketch of the hind wings the discocellular vein of his description:—"Il n'existe pas de réticulation transversale, excepté une seule veine discoidale." I regard the presence of this veinlet as most important, since it proves the existence, in however rudimentary a condition they may be, of the subcostal and median veins, neither of which are, however, represented in the published figures or even referred to.

In my figure of *Pedoptila* I see that the engraver has transposed the numbers $\frac{2}{1}$, thus giving the impression that the moth is twice the size of the woodcut. I failed to note this error on the proof of the cut.

VI.—On the *Blue-belted Species of the Butterfly-genus Prothoë*.
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THE genus *Prothoë* has hitherto been supposed to contain only one blue-belted species, *Prothoë Franck* (subsequently corrected to *Franckii*) of Godart's 'Encyclopédie.'

Prothoë Franckii was described in 1819 from a single male specimen received from Java; the diagnosis at the head of the description runs as follows:—

"*Nym.* alis subcaudatis, supra nigris: anticis fascia obliqua alba azureo marginata: posticis subtus basi fusco inscriptis, apice virescenti pulverulentis."

Hübner, in his 'Sammlung exotischer Schmetterlinge,' vol. ii., gives an admirable figure of the male, and Hewitson,